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AND

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THE Court of France easily rejecting every offer of Great Britain, paid attention to the people of America, with whom it now remained to adopt a line of true policy, and to fix her best interest. A nation less wise would have thought of nothing more than to extract from us some concession of exclusive commerce, or the guarantee of some adjoining territory, or the stipulation of a sum of money to be paid at a future day. Nor would it be without reason that a demand of this nature should be made, if we consider the risk, and the expences of a war to which, on our account, she would be unavoidably exposed. But France, calculating on a larger scale, and for a permanent connection, wished to make us friends: So that though in this case she might not draw from us one immediate and direct advantage, yet she might lay the foundation of a thousand that would easily arise to her from the grateful sentiments of a virtuous people. It is thus that the husbandman plants his grain in the earth, and, in due time, reaps from it sixty or an hundred fold.

With men in common life, a providence of futurity is that which distinguishes the wife from the unwise. That man is accounted foolish who, unable to restrain his passions, spares not the enjoyment of a momentary pleasure, though he thereby prevents the existence of a thousand others, that, were it suffered to remain, would spring from it. The savages of Louisiana, says the President Montcalm, "when they want fruit, cut down the tree, and collect the fruit: There is despotism for you." Nor is it only despotism, but all unjust treatment, and even all unequal compact between men in any situation whatsoever. An immediate seeming interest may be drawn from it; but it can, in no degree, be lasting.

Most treaties that the world has ever known, have been made for a present exigence. A nation pressed in war has sought the assistance of a neighbour, and in order to obtain it, has been fain to concede advantages which, as they were extorted from her necessity, and not the gift of choice, it will be her great object to endeavour to regain.

The nation so assisting can expect nothing more than the bare fulfilment of the stipulation, and for a convenient time; while by acting more generously she might have reaped advantages, not so immediate and direct, yet more extensive, and at the same time she might have lastingly secured the friendship of the nation in whose behalf she was induced to appear. It is a maxim in common life, which I quote as lawyers do the common law, "never to do our kindnesses by halves." We almost hate the man who does us half a favour. Our necessity may engage us to receive it; but we despise the parsimony of the manner in which it is bestowed.

From these observations it will be evident, that France has acted wisely in her treaty with America. By going farther than she might have gone, and surprising us with more than we had any reason to expect, she has made us friends for ever. There is, oftentimes, but a little difference between a kind act and one greatly generous, and yet the one commands affection only, and deserves our thanks, while the other wraps the whole heart in gratitude, and calls forth the highest praise. But while we shew that France in her treaty with America has made a wise judgement of our situation, and pursued her best interest in connection with us; we are not to be unmindful at the same time that she entertained "a real goodness," or predilection "for our cause." This was evident, in the first place, from the volunteers of her nation, who at the commencement of the war and in the progress of it came to serve in our army. For we may be well assured, from what we know of the genius of the monarchy, that gentlemen of good rank and of fair hopes, would not have hastily embarked in a cause which was the object of the disapprobation of the Prince. On the contrary, the ardour which they manifested, the bravery which they exerted, the warmth with which they writ and spoke in our behalf, were a full proof that they were under no apprehension of the frown of the Sovereign or the nation for what they had said or done, when they should return home.

It was evident, in the second place, from the affection of the whole nation spreading like the arms of a smooth bay, and embracing with a cordial love the people of America, that they were warm and engaged in our cause. A stranger from the continent was received amongst them with hospitality and kindness; and to be an American was a sufficient introduction to every good word and to every good office in their power. The Congress, the characters upon the continent, our preparations, our exertions, engrossed the conversation of this amiable and sympathizing people. Their bright wits did not hesitate to write in our behalf. Prayers were put up in every convent "for the Insurgents" of America; a name by which we were then known in Europe. But what was equally agreeable and expressive of attachment, the ladies of the court ceased not to importune those whom they apprehended to have influence in the councils of the Sovereign, to know of them when they would be pleased to send over to "help the little Americans;" and when it was replied to them, in a gay manner, that perhaps it did not consist with the state of the finances of the kingdom to afford assistance, it was generously declared by the ladies, that "they would give, each of them, their jewels and their diamond earrings, and they were persuaded that her Majesty would do the same for that purpose."

These are small circumstances, but they shew the predilection of the nation in our favour.

If we enquire the cause of this we shall find it, first, in the temper of the human heart, which is fond of what approaches to the marvellous, and is always interested in behalf of the weak contending with the strong. We wish well to those who from small beginnings and almost against probability overcome difficulties, and bid fair to attain their purpose. It is this principle that interests us in the fortune of the hero of a story. We feel for his distresses, we rejoice at his success; we are agitated by the changes of his fortune, and we make his cause our own. This may be remote from common observation, but doubtless it is a principle strong in men, and much of the kindness we receive from others may be owing to it. If a man is brave we wish to make him fortunate, and the ascending, more than the descending, are the objects of our favour. Even in men of blameable ambition we admire the great efforts of the human soul; but when courage and resource of thought is expended in a good cause, then with all the fervour of the mind we applaud it.

This argument I shall not draw to a great length; for, doubtless, the predilection of the nation was owing chiefly to a more obvious cause, the recollection of the injuries of Britain. France cannot but be pleased with an endeavour to depress the proud spirit of that haughty people. It was an abuse of words in Doctor Ferguson to call France "the natural enemy" of America, but with great propriety she may be called the natural enemy of Britain; and Britain, on the other hand, is the natural enemy of France. The two nations have been almost from their earliest history at war, and while the balance of Europe continues to be an object with the several States, it is most probable, they will continue to observe the counsels of each other, and at different intervals to be at war. For this reason they may be called the natural enemies of each other, and as Britain has been willing to oppress the power of France, so France must rejoice to see her rival humbled, and her tyrant power overthrown. The resistance of America gave a life and resurrection to the joys of France, and every battle won upon the continent, and every engagement in which we have been victorious upon sea, has been felt by her with as much pleasure as if those had been obtained by her own Generals and her own Captains.

The "real goodness," or predilection for us, in the breast of the Sovereign, originated, doubtless, in some measure from the same source with the predilection of the nation. But, if the opinion which Europe entertains of his character is well founded, it also received great strength from his love to our cause as the cause of justice. This young Prince is acknowledged by all to be a "great and good" monarch. He has made it the object of his reign, and it is his declared ambition to reconcile differences, to remove contention and to establish peace throughout Europe. Hence it is that he is loved and trusted by the neighbouring powers, and they chuse him the umpire of their debates.

War had again burst out, between the Porte and Russia, and was about to heap the confines of both empires with carcases, and to swell the streams of the Danube and the Neister with fresh blood; but the debate which related to the independency of Crim Tartary, and the free navigation of the Black Sea, was adjusted, and peace finally concluded, in March last, by the sole mediation of the young Sovereign on the throne of France. We have all heard the claims of the German Princes and of the Emperor, in the affair of the succession to the Dutchy of Bavaria; and we all know that it has been greatly owing to the intermeditation and good offices of the King of France that this affair, which was likely to involve the whole of Europe in a flame, has been so speedily and so happily compromised. We may believe that a persuasion of the justice of our cause, and a "real goodness" for it, weighed not a little with him in his determination to assist us. It was the real interest of the nation to appear for us; but at the same time it was the generous love and affection of the Prince that gave him readily to believe it to be so, and as such to pursue it. Cold policy is often timid; and had he not been warm in our favour, it is possible that doubts of his success, and fears of the power of Britain, and distrust of our perseverance would have crushed the springing purpose of his mind, and have bound him down like Prometheus to the rock, unable to assist us. For it is to be confessed that the power of Britain, at the conclusion of the last war, had become greatly formidable. Nor were her threats and her confidence inferior to her success. Like a boxer who had been victorious she doubled up her fists, and shook them at every power of Europe. At the commencement of this war her confidence was increased, not diminished. She verily believed that a frown of her countenance would awe France into inactivity, and lock up the poor remains of her fleets in her harbours. The powers of Europe, deceived by her boasts, or sensible of her gigantic strength, were almost ready to believe that she had it in her power to do all that she seemed to threaten to her enemies. Yet in this state of things did the noble soul of Louis XVI burst forth from every timid apprehension, and consulting the welfare of his people, and of mankind, he espoused our cause, and is, deservedly, become dear to every American.

Posterity will compare together George the third of England and the young Monarch on the throne of France, as living in the same age, and filling the thrones of two

rival kingdoms; but how unlike in temper, how dissimilar in fate, how unequal in the fame which the world bears of them, will be found the two characters. Never, since the days of Cain and Abel, were men who lived in the same period more diverse from each other; the one gloomy in his nature, and born for the destruction of his species; the other steady in his love for justice, labouring to restore peace; and when unable to effect it by the gentle arts of accomodation, routing all the strength of an ancient kingdom to bend it on the proud adversary. It is admirable to consider what the great virtues of one man may be able to effect: Lewis, like the sun who kindles up the sleeping sparks of fire diffused through the system, seems to have re-animated, in the early years of his reign, all the love of honour, courage, gallantry and heroism that has long adorned the annals of the nation. A Prince of this magnanimity and goodness is sufficient to irradiate the system of an hundred kingdoms. When we consider what George is and what Louis is, we cannot say that nature has been niggardly to this generation; for though the one has not "a single virtue to redeem his soul from vice," the other is ennobled by a thousand great and good qualities, and shines distinguished for his virtue in the roll of Princes.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* — *Monstrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitiis.*

Juv.

To the Author of a very excellent Publication in the Pennsylvania Gazette of Wednesday last, signed AMERICANUS.

S I R,

YOUR late publication is highly interesting in its object and well executed in its detail—it could not but meet with the admiration and esteem of every virtuous citizen and soldier—a wide field of political discussion, the most interesting that ever engaged a patriot's pen, is now opened to your view; and the whig-world, from the public spirit and conclusive reasonings which are in this piece displayed, stands in anxious expectancy, that you will boldly bear every part of this spacious landscape, the open as well as the covert. The State-ulcer of our grand confederated Body-politic, that gangrenous ulcer from which every evil of Pandora's box, that can affect our currency, our navy or our army, doth originate, lies much deeper than is currently furnished—it demands therefore not only the long probe of patristic investigation, but perhaps the very amputating knife, with which a long-patient and long-abled Empire is apt to lope off excrescences. Be it yours to commence with an ample dilatation of the winding Sinus, and the fetid contents will be exhibited to public view—*Lechians* have long been applied; but in vain—it is time to essay the effects of the *actual cautery*.

Immediate dangers, tho' small, influence the mind with greater force than distant, tho' terrible calamities. Terrible calamities, when equally near, must equally affect us in a ratio proportionate to their danger—action and re-action are as natural, as to cause and effect, in the political and moral, as in the physical world. The Empire is actually oppressed and surcharged with a load of evils, sounding no matter whether in the *indolence* or *corruption* of men at the helm, which, in the nature and elasticity of the human mind, must eventually reverberate and recoil back on their original authors. The depreciation of our currency is the principal of those accumulated evils, under whose pressure, no longer tolerable, we actually groan. It is the fountain-head of our difficulties; and from it flow the two grand rivulets of distress which, at this day, overwhelm our bleeding but unnoticed, our virtuous but unrewarded army and navy—*Ingratitude*, *nakedness* and *hunger* will perforate, even walls of Adamant; and when exaggerated with *despair*, they must finally bear down every mound, tho' of *virtue* be left—our present sickle, unsteady and penurious display of *Congressional* government is truly lamentable. From the furious and incessant concussions and percussions of party collisions in Congress, like a wandering star, it seems to have been hurled out of the political vortex of former Congresses, to which it is no more a center—thus deplorably circumstanced, every thing within must continue weak and unsteady—our money must continue in its rapid career of depreciation, till it is no more negotiable; our army and navy must dwindle, or adopt that coercive alternative dictated by the *first* natural law, with which history is replete in precedents; and the whole fabric of our newly-rose Empire must convulse to its very foundations, until the natural constitution is restored, and Congress revert back to its original principles: for (as in mechanics) all bodies continue to waver, till their center of gravity becomes fixed, supported and stable.

Every true whig must, from principle, venerate a Congress; but the Congress may meet (when merited) with the disapprobation of the most public spirited whig in America—every loyal whig should always hold out, and at heart feel the most profound respect for the institution, even in the very moment the principles of the institution suffer abuse from that body, either collectively or individually. But to assert that Congress is paramount to the just tenure of its constituents, would be to assert the institution of Congress unconstitutional—it would exclude the idea of their being the servants of those States, and of course of the people which compose them—it would dub them with a supremacy of power, constitutionally arbitrary and uncontrollable, or with an infallibility inadmissible amongst men. In a word, it would declare the glorious resistance of these confederate States to the usurped authorities of Parliament, Rebellion, and overthrow the very corner-stone of our memorable revolution.

The Congress of 1775 will have honorable and perennial record on the pages of history and of fame:—their deliberations and public measures were highly popular, not only with the citizen and the soldier, but with every free spirit in the world—they were beloved by their army in particular, because *wise*, *magnanimous* and *generous*; nor would they, if actually existing, behold these brave men naked, starving and in utter despair of being provided for, after their fortunes are sunk in the service, their healths impaired and their bodies scored over with wounds—under such unnoticed distresses, the virtue of the *Line* and of the *preference* branch of the *Medical Staff* is unexampled at this day,

even among those from whom the example should originate: but a Randolph is no more, and most of his virtuous contemporaries are out of the world. To the great misfortune of human nature, we seldom desire the true merit that blest us, till after it is fled; and then, like idiots we judge of it only, not from its intrinsic worth, but from the dire contrast of our past bliss and present misery.

In mentioning the unexampled virtue of the *Line* and *prescriptive* branch of the *Medical Staff* of the army, under the pressure of their present distresses, a virtue which hitherto distinguished them from resigning, I have, for reasons very obvious, said nothing of the miseries incident to the other branches of the Staff; miseries created only by the ill judged arrangements which Congress hath made in their systems of military police---these have commissions on every cent. they disburse, or (as money-holders) advantages adequate to commissions---the former possess nothing but their pay, and this pay is *actually* tantamount to nothing. The *Line* of the army as well as the *prescriptive* branch of its *Medical Staff* are, in most European nations, on the life-establishment of half pay---the reason is founded on the deepest policy---In case of a future war, officers in every other department of military duty may, in a moment, be drawn, sufficiently skilled and capacitated for their respective posts, out of the common mass of the citizens---the education and experience which fits a man for ordinary life, will render him sufficiently expert for the functions either of *Quartermaster*, *Commissary*, *Purveyor* or *Wagonmaster*. But the *Line-officer*, *Physician* and *Surgeon* require a long and laborious experience and tuition, to fit them out for a scientific discharge of their duties; nor, like the rest, can they become good Officers or Doctors in a day---Hence, similar to a retaining-fee, have they ever been pre-engaged, by half-pay, to an obligation for future services, if wanted; and if not wanted, their half-pay is considered as some atonement for their past unrewarded services and sacrifices, services and sacrifices which merit daily pay (the only perquisite they enjoy) cannot atone for.

It may, however, be adduced (from a resolve of the 18th inst.) that Congress is grown more attentive to the distresses and more bountiful to the wants of the army. It has made a generous monthly allowance of subsistence-money to all the officers of the *Line*, and to the *regimental Surgeons* and *Mates* of the military Staff---This, I most gladly acknowledge, is doing something to redress the just clamours and groans of this long-deserving but long-neglected body. It is a pity, that even this *still-imperfect* bounty hath not met with an earlier display---it would have prevented the resignation, perhaps, of many an excellent officer and regimental surgeon: But the interests of a *Dean* and *Lee*, when put in competition with those of a *pinning* army, were too important not to claim a *prior* notice and discussion, and too consequential even not to engross the attention of our Rulers from adopting some effectual plan towards the appreciation of our sinking currency---After professing the most cordial respect for Congress that man can exhibit, I must in this place beg leave to ask them, if they meant to insult, and thereby provoke the resignation of that meritorious and respectable body of *prescriptive* Gentlemen, in the *Medical Staff*, called the *Senior Physicians* and *Surgeons*, with their distressed Subaltern Officers, the *Juniors* and the *Mates* of the General Hospitals, when left distressed and unnoticed in the resolve above alluded to? Their only emolument also, in the military service, is their *trifling* pay---from the purest principles of patriotism, they have sacrificed a more lucrative private practice and their health, nay and their fortunes too, to the more perilous and less lucrative service of their country---Many of them, before this war, were Gentlemen of extensive business and happy independence; and, from the long neglect and delays of Congress, have reason to expect no better treatment at their hands, than to be (so soon as peace shall arrive) thrown back on the world again, not as they left it, but with ruined fortunes, and, what is worse, with congressional or national ingratitude for their dangers, losses and services---I am well assured, that in the States they come from, a great number of these gentlemen were formerly known, by many honorable members of this present Congress, as men who, in the line of their own profession, as well as in those of philo-sophic and political science, nay and in their patriotic efforts too, reflected no disgrace, but rather honour on their intimacy with them, as equals in every respect; and if we compare their deaths, in consequence of the war, with those of the army, it is undeniable, I am told, from their records, that one fourth of them have perished by Hospital contagion and disease, while the army hath lost but one sixteenth of its number by the sword. But as the subject is rather *collateral* than *direct* to the purpose of my address, I shall dismiss it with a remark, that notwithstanding the *tried* patriotism and public spirit of those much injured Hospital officers, I shall not be surprised to hear (if something is not speedily done for them by Congress) a general resignation, long meditated, shall take place amongst them, from *Nova Scotia* to *Florida*, by the *1st* of October next; and it is confidently asserted, that the officers of another department of the Staff find themselves, in honour, to their reputations and duty to their families, compelled to adopt the same disagreeable alternative, much about the same time, and from similar causes.

The people have been dissatisfied with the closure of the portals of Congress---the measure may, in some few instances, be eligible; but continued, in all instances, as at this day, when the *shrewdest* suspicions are put in circulation, it must strike the mind, in a free country, with apprehensions the most alarming. An attempt similar to this, even in Britain, that land of the most new-angled oppression and slavery, an attempt like this, I say, would be dangerous even to the very existence of Parliament. The very term means, as a French derivative, the *freedom of speech*; and what is the use of a *freedom* in speech without the *freedom* of hearing? If constituents will not be suffered to hear such of their servants debates as interest their lives, their fortunes and their liberties, the servants are *masters* and the constituents *vassals*. The suspicions now in circulation are too generally known---they may be ill grounded---but were I an honest member of the present Congress, I would strenuously solicit the house, (in order to save my own character from the general censure now affecting it) first, to have all members sworn to the same or a similar oath with the Privy-council of the British King---Secondly, to have the liberty of entering my protest against wrong, or seemingly wrong measures, as in the House of Lords; and, Thirdly, to have the same published faithfully to the people interested therein, or to have the doors of Congress open. The speeches of each member ought to be, or heard, or published---in this plan, the patriot would be known and honored; nor would his reputation be blended in every table-talk of an honest, but uninformed people, with that of the *suspected*---Should this motion be carried against me by a *corrupt* majority, I would, while an honest member, enter my protest; and if inadmissible, publish my sentiments to the whole world, for the safety of my reputation.

Thank God, we at this day have a *Jay*, in no respect inferior to the character of a *Laurens*; and the same Providence hath favoured us with a *Laurens*, in no patriotic respect inferior to that of an immortal *Randolph*---we have many other great and patriot characters---but the opposition of a *factions* few will, in the course of debate, so obstruct the measures of the *virtuous* many, as to protract decision, and in the end, perhaps, frustrate the very best of efforts---In a word, things have come to such a pass in Congress, that, to prevent debate, matters are now superficially canvassed, determined on, and flurried over.

The ever memorable Congress of 1775 did not dread to have such of their debates as the citizens ought to know, communicated to and scrutinized by those whose servants they really were---unanimity prevailed amongst them: for their object was one---a partizanning spirit did not, or disgrace their councils or obstruct their proceedings; because their places promised not to be either

permanent or durable---they courted the blessings, but not the curses of peace---In a word, they courted not peace at all events---Their transactions were both deliberate and expeditious; nor was one among them suspected of overlooking and conniving at the rapid depreciation of our currency, with the view of favouring the designs of Britain, and of driving those States to the ultimate and dire necessity of imploring a shameful compromise, or a feeble submission---none was accused with having availed himself of his Congressional knowledge in the sordid pursuit of individual wealth: nor did even a surmise circulate among the people at large, that, from among them, commercial associations were formed, to the prejudice of these States, with servants of their own creation in foreign ports.

I am far from asserting, that we ever had a Congress, or even a member of Congress guilty of transactions thus vile and iniquitous; but there exists not a single member of this Congress, who does not know, that charges like these are actually in circulation. The truth of these charges is however possible; and tho' I really disbelieve them myself, yet, from a knowledge of the great faith which the ministry of Britain have ever reposed in the corruptive power of gold; from the speeches in Parliament which assert, that this power was not left uneffayed; from the known weakness of man to resist the charms of this inveigling metal; and from the long inattention of our rulers to the declining currency and the army, there are many hardy zealots in our cause who cherish such apprehensions---"It is impossible, (say they), that Gen. Reed, whose consequence in Congress was not of the first order, could be the only member of that body who did at last notice of a bribe---To this great and good man a bribe was undeniably offered. It was, no doubt, offered to others---Gen. Reed was the only who divulged, and therefore the only who refused it---for, if offered, and that it must have been offered to others besides the General, is next to a certainty, how came it to pass, (say these scrutinizing zealots) that they did not like him, for reputation sake, even divulge the proffered corruption?" Their argument stops not in this place---the matter, they very plausibly assert, is fraught with suspicion---"to neglect our currency 'till it ceases to be current, to neglect the grievances of our army till agrieved to desperation, would be the surest tho' the slyest means to further the views of our wily enemy---has not this been done? in the midst of triumph, are we not on the verge of ruin from these two causes---proceed but one step farther in this neglect, and we are hereof Empire---our Independence, actually within our grasp, will be done away; leaving naught thereof to our much deluded hopes, but the baseless fabric of a vision."

GUSTAVUS VASA.

B O S T O N, August 19.

Last Friday night Lieut. Ferfon arrived at Salem from St. John's, Newfoundland, in 20 days; he was taken in a prize of the schooner Swett, by a privateer out of London: Two days before he left the land, the Governor arrived from England, which he left in June last, and ordered advertisements to be posted up in several places in the town, that war was declared against France and Spain. The Captain that took him told him that there were new instructions for the armed ships, to make prizes of all French, Spanish and Americans, which he saw and read. And he also told him that as soon as he was cleared, he should go after the Spaniards. Eight days past he was brought to, by the brig Fame, Capt. Hobbs, off Le Have, which is a few leagues to the westward of Halifax. Last Wednesday about 15 leagues S. E. from Cape Anne, he supposed he saw a frigate called the *Blond*, with a schooner and a pilot-boat in company.

On Saturday, the 7th of this month, the Chevalier de la LUZERNE had a public interview with the Honourable Council of this State, at their Chamber in the State-House. There were present on this occasion, M. de Val-nais, Consul of France, M. Marbois, Councillor to Parliament, M. de Chavagnes, a Captain in the royal navy of France, with his officers, and other French gentlemen; now residing in Boston,---as also a large number of gentlemen of the most respectable orders in this State. Soon after the Chevalier had been seated, he rose, the Council and the company present rising at the same time, when he addressed the Council in the French language, of which the following is a translation.

GENTLEMEN, ALTHOUGH I have not laid open the character with which it hath pleased the King, my master, to invest me, yet I cannot believe myself bound to refuse the opportunity you have presented to me, of testifying my gratitude for the proofs I have received of your kind attention, from the moment of my arrival in this capital of the State of Massachusetts.

I present myself before your Board only as a private person: But I am a Frenchman; and this alone is sufficient to make me feel the highest admiration of all the memorable actions of the inhabitants of this country, and an unbounded respect for the courage, the prudence, and firmness, which have ever accompanied your conduct, thro' the course of that happy revolution which has assured your liberty. Such, gentlemen, are the sentiments which I pray you to believe me penetrated with, until I shall be able publicly to assure the Representatives of these States in Congress, of the affection and friendship of the King, my master, and of his earnest desire to concur with every measure that may strengthen the bonds of the alliance he has already formed with you.

To this Address, the President of the Council made the following reply.

S I R, THE Council of this State feel themselves happy in the opportunity which now presents of congratulating you on your safe arrival in this capital. Your character justly entitles you to the full confidence of this Board, and the warm affection of its members. We pledge you, Sir, our confidence and our affection.

This Council took an early part in the joy which diffused itself throughout these United States, upon that very interesting event, the alliance formed with his Most Christian Majesty; and it will be their constant care, in their particular department, to render the union as lasting as it is beneficial.

S I R, We have a firm confidence that, under the smiles of Heaven upon the exertions of this people, strengthened by those of our illustrious ally, this great revolution will be productive of the happiness of both nations, and perpetuate the liberty of America.

The President of the Council then acquainted the Chevalier, that a number of principal magistrates of the State, the clergy, and other gentlemen of distinction, had done themselves the honor to be present at this interview: Upon which the Chevalier and the company mutually paid their civilities, by a respectable bow.

After this the Chevalier, the Council and company present, repaired to the balcony and front windows of the Council-Chamber, to view some manœuvres performed

in State-Street, by the light-infantry company, a detachment from the train of artillery, and from the regiment of militia in this State: The infantry fired three volleys, and the train a number of cannon---Many spectators were assembled on the occasion, and the public ceremonies of the day were received with much satisfaction, and crowned with a general joy.

Tuesday last arrived here three vessels from Havana, one commanded by Capt. Sears, in 14 days from that place: By them we have a confirmation of the substance of what came by the way of Newfoundland on Saturday last, that war had at last commenced between Spain and England. A snow packet had arrived at the Havana, in a short passage from the Groyne in Spain, with dispatches from the Court of that nation, and with a declaration of war against Great-Britain, or such orders for hostilities as were equivalent to it. Accordingly all the British subjects in the Havana had been taken up and confined, even some that had resided there a number of years. The packet brought an account that the Spanish fleet had sailed from Cadiz, consisting of 28 ships of the line, to join the British fleet under Count D'Orville. The junction of those fleets will make up such a formidable naval armament, as has not been seen operating at once for many years in Europe: So that we may soon hear of some decisive upon the British or Irish coast; or of some capital naval action in the channel; or that the British fleet is shut up in the ports of England, and the channel, that source of the British commerce, entirely at the command of the combined squadrons of France and Spain. For by the last accounts the British ships of the line, destined for the defence of their own coasts, did not exceed 30, a number not more than equal to the force of Count D'Orville's alone.

By the above-mentioned vessels from the Havana, we further learn, that the Spaniards had 7000 troops on the island of Cuba, and that 2000 were embarking on an expedition against Pensacola, and the British settlements in that quarter, which must soon make a powerful diversion in favour of Georgia. One of these vessels had taken a schooner from Pensacola, bound to Jamaica, with a Lieutenant of a British man of war on board, who is brought in here: The prize was carried to the Havana, but on account of some formalities not sold at that place.

Our last accounts from the Eastward inform, that a ship of the enemy was lately on that coast, not far from Falmouth, and had taken one or two of our small vessels in that quarter, and that one or two men who had been captured by her were put on shore, from whom this account came.

Last week arrived at Salem the schooner Porcupine, John Haffier, master, from the island of Antigua bound to New-York, 16 days out, captured off Sandy Hook by the privateer Macaroni, Capt. William Patterfon; also arrived the schooner Boon, Richard Puller, master, captured by said privateer 24 hours after her leaving the Hook.

P R O V I D E N C E, August 14. The privateer brigs Saratoga and Happy Return, Capt. Munro and Wilton, of this place, have taken a brig from New-York, bound to Newfoundland, laden with rum, sugar and salt, and sent her into a safe port. On the 29th ult. Capt. Munro fell in with a Letter of Marque ship of 22 nine-pounders, and after an engagement of 3 glasses, night coming on, he lay by to repair his rigging. Next morning the action was renewed with great warmth, and continued one gls, when the Saratoga's hull and rigging being much damaged by the superior force of the enemy, Capt. Munro was obliged to sheer off; he had 3 men killed, and several wounded.

N O R W I C H, August 17. We just learn from Boston, that the enemy at Penobscot have received a reinforcement from New-York, of eight ships, under the command of Sir George Collier.

N E W - L O N D O N, August 18. Saturday returned here from New-York a flag, which had been detained there several weeks. It brought 32 prisoners, among whom is Capt. Samuel Champlin, late of the ship American Revenue, and Captain William Leeds, late of the privateer brig Nancy, which vessel was taken by the Greyhound frigate. It appears by the prisoners, that she belonged to a fleet of seven ships, which sailed from the Hook for Penobscot on or about the third inst. We learn that a son of the late Earl of Chatham is a Lieutenant in the Greyhound.

N E W - H A V E N, August 18. Yesterday a cartel vessel sailed from this port, with a number of prisoners, to be exchanged for those who were taken by the enemy from this town, and by them considered as prisoners of war.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, August 23. John House's account, given by himself; faith.

"That on the 2d instant, (August) he was taken prisoner by Joseph Brant, and a party of Indians and Tories, who conveyed him some miles into the woods, when Brant and four Indians went off, left him in charge of the others. And after an absence of about four days, they returned, bringing Brant on horse back, wounded in the ball of the great toe by a swan shot. That a bullet and several swan shot had passed through his coat and breech-clout---That he understood from one of the Tories, they had made an attempt upon some of the inhabitants of the Mohawk river, near the Little Falls, where the said House lived---That they had taken one prisoner, whom, being closely pursued, they killed, and escaped narrowly with the loss of their blankets and plunder---That soon after they discovered a party of our people, which put them to flight; but House being lame by being tied all night, and marching without shoes, which with the greater part of his clothing they took from him, they determined to kill him; but being an acquaintance of Butler's, he was permitted to return, after taking the oath of neutrality, a certificate of which Brant gave him, written in the Indian language, signed by himself---That they also informed said House, that they lately came from Minisink, where they had an action with our people, in which they took about 34 prisoners, among whom were some officers, and killed several---That they then proceeded to the river, where they arrived the 2d instant, the day they took House, which was about 12 days from the action of Minisink."

Our last accounts from General Clinton, were the 10th inst. He was then on his march---his army in perfect health and high spirits. Lieut. Col. Pawling, with a detachment of the levies of this State, and a party of the militia, were also on their march across the country to join him. General Sullivan with the main body of the western army, commenced their march from Wyoming about the first of this month, and by this time have probably reached some of the nearer Indian settlements.---We have the

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the estates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackinels, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enfor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackinels, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enfor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, consisting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houses, viz. John Potts's estate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one stone house and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley township, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackinels's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-streets, with five houses and a stable thereon. Christopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown township, No. 1, 6½ Acres on Bowman's Lane and township line, part meadow; No. 2, about 1½ Acres near Germantown, on said Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Christopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large stone house, extensive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main street and Bowman's Lane, a stone house, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyser's Lane; Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3¼ Acres near the above, a stone house and other improvements; Two Lots in Roxborough township; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a small Log House thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Christopher Sower, junr.'s, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Bristol township, near the back end of Pastorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main street, a stone house and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A ground-rent of 421.10s. per annum, issuing out of the estate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-streets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-street. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty seven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a house, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-street and Hickory Lane, a brick house thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley township, two houses and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Lease of 15 years, two three-story brick houses, the corner of Catharine and Front-streets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame House and Lot of Ground in Catharine-street, adjoining the above. George Enfor's, Two two story brick Houses and a Lot of Ground, in Second-street, between South and Shippen-streets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame House and Lot of Ground, in Second-street, near the above; No. 2, A Lot in Plumb-street, and Southwark aforesaid, 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 79 feet 4 inches front on Third-street, and 80 feet deep, one two-story brick house thereon; No. 2, Twenty-six feet front on said street, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the same, two two-story frame houses thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's streets, and extending from street to street, 200 feet, four frame houses thereon: The whole, lying between South and Shippen-streets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-street, between Front and Second-streets, and 101½ feet deep, a two-story frame house thereon. John Bartlett's, One moiety of an estate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-street, and 200 feet deep, three two-story brick houses thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant house, and sundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-house, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September inst. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackinels, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enfor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,) Agents.
THOMAS HALE,)

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday next, precisely at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-House,

THREE lots lying on the north side of Market street, between Ninth and Tenth streets in said city, containing in front sixty-six feet, and in depth three hundred and six feet, all contiguous to each other, now in the tenure or occupation of Col. Thomas Proctor, of said city, for the term of three years, to commence from the 25th day of March last.

Also at the same time and place will be sold an old right to locate one thousand acres of land any where in the State of Pennsylvania unappropriated. The title of the whole is indisputable, and the terms will be made known before the sale begins, at the coffee house aforesaid. For farther particulars application may be made to John Reed, at Colonel Proctor's house in Water-street.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1779.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1779.

WHEREAS a certain person, who calls himself Doctor JOHN HUNT, made his escape from me out of Brunswick gaol, in the county of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, on account of horse-stealing, and since has been in gaol in the city of Philadelphia, there discharged from confinement by a number of villains, associates of his, on the 19th instant. Any person apprehending the said Hunt, and securing him in any gaol on the continent of America, and giving me information thereof, shall receive EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, late Sheriff of said county and State. The above fellow goes some times by the name of John Whitmore, and John Campbell.

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the Subscriber, some time ago, is requested to return it to ROBERT CORREY, junior.

August 20, 1779.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawson, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joshua Proctor, late of the county of Chester, having been by due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, That the estates of the said Joseph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawson, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joshua Proctor, consisting of the following tracts of Land, viz. Joseph Galloway's, No. 1, Two hundred and ten acres of marsh on Hog-Island. No. 2, Two hundred and twelve acres of marsh on Tinicum-Island, all of the best quality. Nathaniel Vernon's, Two hundred and forty-four acres and buildings; a good conveniency for erecting a mill on Ridley Creek on said plantation. Gideon Vernon's, No. 1, Sixty-three acres and buildings. No. 2, Fifty acres and buildings, lying about one hundred perches from the other. The whole of these three plantations are adjoining each other, about three and a half miles from the Borough of Chester. David Dawson's, Four hundred and fifty acres in two plantations, and good buildings in West-Calm, subject to a widow's thirds. Richard Swanwick's, Three hundred acres, buildings and saw-mill in ditto, lying near Conefego road, about 43 miles from Philadelphia. William Maddock's, Eighty acres and buildings in Aston, four miles from Chester. Alexander Bartram's, Ninety acres in Haverford, known by the name of the Fox Chase, seven miles from Philadelphia. Curtis Lewis's, No. 1, One hundred and forty-four acres and buildings. No. 2, Two hundred and nine acres and ditto. No. 3, Fifty acres and ditto in East-Calm, lying on Conefego road near the Ship tavern. Philip Marchinton's, Four hundred acres and buildings in West-Bradford. And Joshua Proctor's, Eighty acres and buildings in New-Garden. The above plantations are well wooded and watered. All which will be sold by Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fourth day of September next, at the Court-house, in Chester. The sales to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of, Sundays excepted.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Joseph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawson, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joshua Proctor, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS LEVIS,) Agents.
JOHN HANNUM,)

August 1.

August 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, in Charles-Town township, Chester county, on the night of the 14th instant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one nostril, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder I. C. four years old past. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, so that she may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, at the same time with the above, a BAY COLT, three years old past, 14½ hands high, a handsome, well made colt, trots and paces, a sort of a dull star in his forehead. Whoever takes up said thief, and secures him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the COLT only TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS.

TO be sold at private sale, by the subscriber, The valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILLS, situated in the township of East-Bradford, in the county of Chester, within 28 miles of Philadelphia, 13 of Marcus Hook, and 14 of Wilmington; formerly known by Jones's Mills; with two pair of stones, one whereof French burrs, of the best quality, the other Cologne, with good boulding cloths, which go by water; the mills are newly repaired and in good order; there is plenty of water in the diest seasons, little expense of keeping the dam in repair, it is turned by the main body of Brandywine Creek; the mill-house is built of stone, about 38 feet square, likewise a good dwelling-house, part frame and part stone, a good frame barn, stables and other out-houses, with about 30 acres of good land, about nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expense; likewise a good bearing orchard of the best fruit; it is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber living at the mills.

August 14, 1779.

BENJAMIN POWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted unto the estate of MICHAEL STADLEMAN, deceased, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Administrators propose to attend at the house of JACOB WAGGONER, on the sixth and seventh days of September next, from one o'clock till seven each day; where all those are desired to attend and pay off their respective balances, to save further cost. Those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Administrators.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of REBECCA MANN, late of Warminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, and save further trouble; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly adjusted, against the first day of October next, in order for payment, by SAMUEL M'NAIR, JOHN MANN, and SAMUEL MANN, Executors of JOHN MANN, senr. deceased, who was Administrator of the above estate.

August 22, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at old Miller's mill, in Bucks county, A DUNN MARE, with a white mane and tail, 13 years old, branded I. S. on her buttock, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever takes up the said MARE, and brings her to the subscriber, or to EDWARD UPDEGRAVE, in Philadelphia county, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JACOB CLEMMINGS.

To be SOLD, by private SALE, THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaster road, known by the name of The Spread Eagle, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen whereof watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about six or seven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-house stone, lately built. For the particulars of sale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premises.

WHEREAS the estates of Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Cuffard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, we, the Agents for said county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the estates of the said Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Cuffard, and John Holder, junr. consisting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakely creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of said creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on said creek, containing 416 acres; the one half of ditto on Bushkill creek, about three miles from Easton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's township, containing about 300 acres, a large stone house, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in said township, containing 150 acres, log house and barn thereon; three other tracts in said township, containing about 200 acres each. Joshua Thomas's, a plantation in said township, containing about 300 acres, log house and barn thereon. Samuel Cuffard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log house and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in said township, containing about 200 acres. All which will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court house, at Easton, on the 23d day of September next; the sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do also, pursuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or either of them, and creditors of the said Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Cuffard, and John Holder, junr. to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

STEPHEN BALLIET,) Agents, &c.
WILLIAM M'NAIR,)

August 10, 1779.

Lancaster, August 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a Negro man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light faggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trousers, 3 pair of stockings, 3 good shirts, and a round hat. Said Negro is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the fadler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.
Parisgrove, August 9, 1779.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN your Gazette of the 4th instant, I find an Advertisement signed by Derrick Matvey and Alon Clackner, wherein they deny that ever they sold that I sold Continental salt, but that I sold salt out of the Continental store is what they have said and can testify. I cannot think that any man of my acquaintance will believe any such report, but as their assertion must, to a stranger, convey the idea of my having injured the public by the sale of such salt; I do now absolutely deny that ever I sold any salt out of the Continental store, or any person by my order.

As I am confident those with whom I have had dealings, will not believe that (if in my power) I would deliberately wrong either an individual or the public; but lest strangers should give credit to such wicked insinuations and reports, I must ask it as a favour of them, not to be hasty in condemning either party, and they may expect in a little time to hear of those men having fallen into the pit, which they have been secretly digging for me.

ROBERT DILL, A. C. of I.

WAS taken up last Thursday, at General Mifflin's place, at the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY MARE COLT, about two years old, about twelve hands high, a natural pacer. The owner applying at the said place to Henry Cysaemire, and proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL'S BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN's CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the British, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the most remarkable Occurrences respecting himself, and many other Continental Prisoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Observation in the Course of the same; particularly the Destruction of the Prisoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interpersed with some POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himself, and now published for the information of the Curious in all Nations. Price Ten Paper Dollars.

When God from Chaos gave this World to BE,
Man then be form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.

American Independence, a Poem. FRENCH.

N. B. DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Gross, five Hundred, or one Thousand, are now selling by Robert Bell, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. Said Bell also sells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to those Sentimentalists, who are so truly scientific, as to be persuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is superior to any Pleasure arising from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both sides of Licking Run, in the county of Fauquier, 30 miles from Fredericksburg, and about 26 from Dumfries, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, besides fields of small grain and for pasture, so that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houses, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-house with four rooms, an overseer's house, negro quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a considerable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be given by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premises, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

Tork, Virginia, July 20, 1779.